THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Vol VI | Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, January 13, 1827. | No. 4.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

New and Cheap Store

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JNS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.

Jan. 6.

Hertford Academy

The exercises of this institution, will commence on Monday the first of January next under the direction of Mr. *Thomas A. Hardy.* The course of instruction will comprise the various branches of an English education, and the rudiments of the Latin language. For terms, &c. apply to the teacher.

By order of the Trustees.

☞ Good accommodations for boarders may be obtained in the Town.

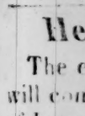
Dec 23. *Tt*

FOR RENT,

A Store House 25 feet in front, and 18 feet deep, with two brick chimneys and a piazza, and a new Ware House in the most central part of Durants Neck, on the main road. It is a most eligible situation for mercantile business, being in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood, and convenient to several landings on Little River, Albemarle Sound, and Perquimans River.—There is on the adjoining lot a new house where comfortable board may be had if required. Apply to

THOS. LAYDEN on the Premises.
Dec. 23, 1826. *Rt*

CHEAP PROPERTY.



The subscriber having made arrangements for a removal from his present residence, will sell upon a liberal credit, that well located and improved Property in the Town of Hertford which he at this time occupies, embracing three Lots, with a commodious Dwelling House and every necessary out house, now in good repair. No property in the said town can be better calculated for a private residence and at the same time for business.—His present price is *Fifteen Hundred Dollars, only*

Jonathan H. Jacocks.
Hertford Nov. 2.—Dec. 22. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED
Per Brig Mary Hart from Tobago.

32 puncheons RUM
For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 9.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large supply of Books, which he offers for sale cheap.—Among them are the following:—

The Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Wain's Life of La Fayette—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts—Bancroft's Life of Washington, in 2 vols.—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, in 2. vols.—Franklin's Life and Essays—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Reid on the Mind—Philadelphia Souvenir—Cook's Voyages, in 2 vols.—Self Knowledge—Bibles and Testaments. Besides a variety of Novels and Poems, viz: the Scottish Chiefs, in 3 vols.—Thaddeus of Warsaw, in 2 vols.—Beauties of the British Classics, 2 vols.—Yankee in London—Tales of the Genii, 2 vols.—A Sailor's Friendship and Soldier's Love—Paul and Virginia—Decision, a tale—Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols.—Pope's Works, 2 vols.—Milton's do. do.—Washington or Liberty Restored—Wreath, &c.

Also a large collection of School Books now in use, viz:—

Murray's and Webster's Spelling Books—Looking Glass—Murray's Grammar and Exercise—Do. Introduction—Do. Reader—History of Rome—Do. of Greece—Do. of England—Scott's Lessons—Pike's Daboll's and Jess' Arithmetics—Cummings' and Morse's Geography with an Atlas—Walker's Dictionary, large & small—Chronology—Blair's Lectures—Do. Philosophy—Bonnycastle's Algebra—Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and a number of Primers and small books with pictures—Copy Books, Copper Plates, Paper, Slates, Pencils, Quills, Inkstands, Ink, &c &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Additional Supplies.

We have received per schr. Francis D. Williams from N. York, a variety of seasonable and desirable Goods—amongst them are

Fine Oxford mixt and middling quality blue Clothes,
Plain brown Bombazettes,
Brown and black Hollands,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Tuck Combs, blue and black Italian Sewing-, &c. &c.

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 2.

LIME! LIME!!

I have just received per brig Deborah from Boston

90 casks of Thomastown Stone Lime,
1000 pounds of Cheese,
95 coils Rigging,
Cables, assorted,
Domestic Goods, &c.
Hardware, assorted, and
50 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale on reasonable terms.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Nov. 4.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office

Blanks for sale at this office

Farmer's Repository.

SEED CORN.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir,—I fear that my little contribution of corn, which you will receive with this, if it should be esteemed worthy of being included in the parcel intended for our dear General, will not reach you in time, there is nothing very remarkable about it, in color or dimensions, and if therefore the collection is intended for the museum of American productions, which I understand has been instituted at La Grange, it would not be worth forwarding, but, if the object should be to furnish a desirable sort for cultivation, I can safely recommend it as the best I have ever seen. For the last eight or ten years, I have been very curious and attentive in selecting from the various regions and climates of our country, the almost endless varieties of this grain, which they afford. In the autumn of 1818, I commenced in Jersey, and collected specimens, from thence throughout the Northern and Eastern States, and from both the provinces of Canada; amounting to not less than forty or fifty sorts, differing, at least in appearance, from each other. I found none of them, however, valuable to us; like most other things, they had found their proper level, and settled in their proper places. What I now send you is what I got as the genuine Tuscarora, and has been, I am satisfied, improved in my possession, by never planting a grain that was not selected in the field, (for four or five years past) from those stalks, which produced two or more ears. I am this year carrying the selection still further. the number of ears containing 18 rows, and averaging 900 grains, was so considerable, that I have collected a sufficiency to plant half of my next year's crop from them, and as I purpose placing the field at a sufficient distance to prevent any admixture of the farina of any other sort, I shall be able to judge more correctly upon the now disputed point of the advantage of selecting seed—of which, by the bye, I now entertain no manner of doubt.

I have sent you also, a very remarkable plant of wheat, of the blue stem or purple straw, species. It is as you will see, the product of a single grain, and has 170 grain stalks, which if they had been allowed to mature, would have produced an average of 30 grains to the ear, or upwards of 5000 grains for 1.—This extraordinary product, I am induced to attribute entirely to the quality of the soil, as there were at least a dozen plants growing together, all averaging upwards of 100 stalks that were of chance or spontaneous growth.

The soil is a compact, greasy, bituminous clay, which when moist is of a deep black color, it pervades a neck of about 200 acres, in a stratum of from 2 to 3 feet in thickness, and generally lies at the depth of 3 or 4 feet from the surface, which is a cold, tenacious white clay, it is isolated, and as far as I can ascertain, not found any where else in the vicinity.—I send you a specimen of it, and would be glad if some of your chemical friends would analize it, and ascertain its properties.—We had long thought it very probable that it possessed some fertilizing virtues, but chance and not enterprise, at length developed them in the following way. In cutting a ditch bordering on a field of wheat, I penetrated in several places, as low as this stratum, and threw a portion of it in heaps for the purpose of making some experiments with it. It was neglected, however, and when the field was seeded in wheat, a few scattering grains happening to fall upon those heaps, they all grew in this extraordinary manner.—During the early part of last June, we were visited with myriads of black caterpillars, which did great injury to our wheat, by devouring the blades, the entire heads of the young underling growth, and the top of the cell or chamber containing the grain, as you will perceive by examining the plants sent you. I was obliged, therefore, to pull up some of them, in order at least, to preserve a sample of the number of shoots.

Yours, very truly,
JNO. MERCER.

Cedar Park, 20th December, 1826.

Culture of the Grape.—A correspondent of the American Farmer, in a letter written from S. Carolina, observes that a poor light sandy soil will not only produce good wine, but an abundance of it; that millions of acres of land are suffered to lie idle and uncultured in the Southern States, which would be the most genial soil imaginable for the wine; that he has this year made upwards of 150 gallons of wine on about half an acre of land, which if planted with corn, would not in common years produce more than seven or eight bushels to the acre, with all the care and cultivation that could be bestowed upon it, and that this wine was not only good, but *very good*, better probably than nine tenths of the wine imported into this country. He recommends the cultivation of the grape to the attention of the Southern Farmers, as likely to be a successful and profitable enterprize.

RECIPES.

To keep Apples for winter use.—Put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time, it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins, have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer but it must be perfectly dry.

For cleaning thin Cottons, as Gowns, &c.—Instead of rubbing the soap on the cotton, as is the custom with laundresses, make a solution of soap and put in your goods; then wash them as a washerwoman would. The benefit resulting from this difference of procedure is, that the cottons are cleaned all over in an equal degree, which is not the case when the soap is rubbed on the body of the cotton; for when we often find much soap in the pores of the cotton, which prevents such parts from receiving the dye, or appearing clear: whereas the solution, if made as described for quilts, &c. will extract all impurities, and do it evenly. It often happens in colored cottons, where greens, reds, &c. are used, that the color will run; in such cases some acid, as lemon juice, vinegar, oil of vitriol, or any other, should be infused into the rinsing water, to preserve the colors, especially in Scotch plaids.

To revive the faded color of black Cloth.—If a coat, clean it well; then boil from two to four ounces of logwood in your copper or boiler half an hour; dip your coat in warm water, and squeeze it as dry as you can, and put it into the copper, and boil half an hour. Take it out and add a piece of green copperas about the size of a horse bean; boil it another half hour, then draw it, and hang it in the air for an hour or two; take it down rinse it in two or three cold waters, dry it, and let it be well brushed with a soft brush, over which a drop or two of olives has been rubbed: stroke your coat regularly over.

The whole expense of this process (the firing excepted,) will not exceed three half pence. If any part of the coat, &c. should be worn thread-bare, the nap must be raised with a prickly thistle, &c. and the coat will look as new. Some dyers use old black liquor, instead of logwood and copperas.

[*Tucker's Family Dyer & Scourer.*

GOVERNORS MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

Gentlemen—

Although we have continued, during the past year, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of all our civil and religious privileges, yet, the chastening hand of an all-wise Providence has borne heavily on particular sections of our State. Whether the injury sustained by the late untoward seasons, is of magnitude sufficient to merit your interference, is a question submitted entirely to your discretion.

Believing it universally admitted, that the existence of free Governments depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people, and that these are also the sources of individual comfort and happiness, I shall not consume your time in repeating arguments so often adduced, to show the necessity of diffusing the benefits of education, among the poorer class of our fellow citizens. But permit me to call your attention to a clause in our State Constitution, which enforces the obligation of giving to this subject your serious consideration.—It is this—"A school or schools shall be established by the Legislature of this State, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices.—All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."

The latter branch of this constitutional injunction has long since been complied with, by your predecessors. We have a University in a prosperous condition, with competent funds, but as to the former and no less important branch concerning schools, it is to be lamented, that from the formation of the Constitution, until the last Session of the General Assembly (a period of forty-nine years, nothing whatever has been done. The last Legislature commenced the important work, but if that beginning is not sustained and pursued, the present generation may pass away, before any thing effectual is accomplished. Many enlightened persons believe, that it is more difficult for an individual in ordinary circumstances, to obtain for his child, at this time, the common rudiments of education, than it was at the period when our Constitution was adopted. This increased difficulty originates in part from the increased demand which the exigencies of Government have made upon the resources of individuals, and the enhancement of the necessaries of subsistence.—It appears therefore, peculiarly just and proper, that the State should contribute somewhat to the diminution of that burthen, which, in part, it has created; and whilst it exacts and expects obedience and support from the citizens to its laws and institutions, it should give them the opportunity to appreciate their and improve their condition. The least reflection will satisfy us, that reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic, are highly essential to the healthy action of our government, founded as it is, upon the supremacy, and executed by the agency of the people;—and they unquestionably contribute more largely to the individual benefit and morality of the body of the people, than the branches of severe science usually taught in our established seminaries. Whilst upon this subject, I beg leave to remark, that the Constitution itself, in the section before recited, has not only imposed the obligation, but has also suggested an important mean for the execution of the injunction.

The benefits resulting from a well regulated and properly conducted system of Internal Improvements, in a country like ours, are too apparent to require many remarks to prove their importance. Let us, for instance ourselves to the limits of North-Carolina, and mark her situation as this time. We all know, that in particular sections of the State, the greatest distress is at present apprehended among the poorer class of our fellow citizens, from the deficiency of the various crops springing from sources which it is unnecessary to investigate. We also know, that in other sections, the usual productions were never more abundant. From the great variety of soil and climate, may not this state of things often occur? Let me ask, then, what is the proper remedy for such evils? Can there be any other answer given, than—facilitate the intercourse between the different sections of the State? In other words open your water courses, repair your old roads and make new ones—make them, what they should be, cheap and convenient mediums of social intercourse. Then the failure of crops in some few counties, would not have the effect of thinning a population, already too much scattered and diminished. But the redundant fullness of some parts might conveniently be drawn off, to fructify and supply less fortunate situations. There is every reason to believe, that at the present time, grain and other necessary articles would not command more than their ordinary prices, were it not for the great difficulty of transportation. Those who are fortunately the venders of produce this year, may be purchasers the next. It behoves the people of every part of the state, maturely to consider this subject. It is frankly admitted, that money has been, perhaps, unnecessarily expended, at the commencement of this undertaking. But is not this the fate of all human undertakings, without the benefits of experience? Is there an individual who for the first time, has opened a plantation or built him a house, who is not at its close, convinced, that he has committed many errors, and expended much money uselessly. What then would be thought of the reasoning, which should gravely conclude, that those things which add so much to our comfort and convenience, were useless because errors might be committed. I do not advocate, far less wish, the public money to be unnecessarily expended, when it can be avoided.—But a prudent, though unfortunate management may be lamented, although it not be blamed. When it is considered, that there is a ready fund created (the

Cherokee Lands) and our fellow-citizens will not probably be burthened with additional taxes, it is most respectfully submitted, whether a judicious system of Internal Improvement should not be prosecuted? In connection with this subject, it may be well to mention, that under the provisions of the several acts prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, four sales from public auction have been had, and the most valuable lands have been disposed of. It is believed, however, that the lands remaining unsold, are of sufficient value to be well worthy the attention of the Legislature. It is submitted to your discretion to determine, what disposition shall be made of them. It is obviously the interest of the State, and more immediately, of the citizens of that section of the State, that they should forthwith be brought into market, since their value is continually diminishing by trespassers, who destroy the timber, and wear out the soil, and who can scarcely be presumed to make good citizens or quiet neighbors. Whether it will be advisable to have the unsurveyed lands run out, and with the surveyed lands undisposed of, offered at public auction, or open an entry office, under suitable regulations, are subjects which will properly claim your consideration. Before we take leave of this subject, you will pardon me for again calling your attention to the reclaiming of our *Swamp Lands*—It is believed to be a subject in which the State is deeply interested. If the States have the power of regulating their own internal policy—if they have the power of instituting precautions for the preservation of the health and lives of their citizens, can there be a doubt of the power to act upon this subject? What can stay the tide of emigration now flowing to the West, but the improvement of our own State? There can be but little doubt, that the undertaking would not prove burthensome, but would rather directly and greatly enhance the present revenue, while it would augment the Agricultural resources of the State, improve the health of our citizens, and relieve our territory from a melancholy blot upon its geographical appearance.—As to the particular works which have been carried on during the past year, their progress, &c. will be detailed in another communication.

Some of our most enlightened fellow-citizens, are of opinion, that the Criminal Code is susceptible of improvement. This would be attained by leaving it discretionary with the proper jurisdictions, to substitute either the Tread Mill, or the Work-House, instead of the present modes of punishment, for petty offences, by fine, imprisonment and stripes. The assertion can scarcely be doubted, that in the neighborhood of our towns and villages within the last few years, the commission of crimes is much more frequent than formerly. The present modes of punishment, especially by imprisonment, which is most generally inflicted, present feeble, very feeble checks to their multiplication, and tend but little either to an amendment of the culprit's morals or to produce a wholesome influence on other wrong-doers. At the same time, the general insolvency of such offender sheavily accumulates the charges of prosecutions upon the different counties. One of the present modes of punishment, that of whipping, especially where meanness enters into the commission of the crime, I esteem a valuable feature in our Criminal Code. The propriety of extending it to some misdemeanors at present punishable by fine and imprisonment, particularly in the case of fraudulently trading with slaves, is respectfully submitted to your consideration. I doubt not that the use of the Tread Mill and Work House, where such establishments were found practicable; and were well organized and conducted, would contribute largely to the efficient administration of criminal justice, to the reformation of offenders, and sensibly diminish the charges of prosecution by the profits of the establishment. The present mode of compensating our prosecuting officers, appears to me objectionable. Is it not the policy and duty of every wise and liberal Government, as well to protect the innocent as to punish the guilty? Can it be right and just that the compensation of these gentlemen, should in a great degree depend upon conviction. Is it not their interest to convict, whether the accused be innocent or guilty? And, however respectable, they are still but men, liable to all the weaknesses 'which flesh is heir to,' and capable of being influenced by all the considerations which influence humanity. Would it not be preferable, that they should enjoy fixed salaries, thus removing all temptation to persecution, and make their present fees payable to the County Trustees and State Treasury, as reimbursements? That there are other defects in our Judiciary system, cannot seriously be doubted, but whether they are of that description which require legislative interference, or such as are incident to all human institutions, you alone are competent to decide.

I herewith transmit you a communication from Vermont, enclosing a resolution of their General Assembly, for your concurrence. It is in substance, that slavery is an evil to be deprecated by a free and enlightened people; and declaring that their General Assembly will concur in any measures, which may be adopted by the General Government, for its abolition in the United States, that may be consistent with the rights of the people and the general harmony. This is an additional instance, indicating that States like individuals, may fall into the common error of believing that they better understand and with more skill and to greater advantage, could manage the concerns of others, than they display in their own transactions. The reason is obvious. They take but a partial and imperfect view of another's affairs, without the advantage of being possessed of the whole ground. May not this be the situation of the non-slave-holding States, and can they not, without transcending "the modesty of nature" fairly presume that this subject, in all its bearings, is fully understood in the South? It becomes every state and people, to be peculiarly alive to every circumstance which may threaten their existence, and to provide every precaution, against any emergency to which they may be exposed. I repeat but a common truism, but one appreciated by every wise people—"that peace is the time to prepare for war." From foreign force or internal insurrection, we are indeed protected by constitutional provision. But it does not become us to neglect our resources or overlook the peculiarity of our situation, in common with a few other States, arising from the diversity of our population. We do not entertain any feminine apprehensions of danger. But the frequent and misguided proceedings of individuals, societies, and states, in other sections of our country, relative to this question, demand from us a sleepless vigilence.—These unauthorished, unjustifiable interfesences with so delicate a topic, is the more to be regretted, as they may induce the States concerned from a due regard to their highest interest, to increase the severity of their policy towards this portion of their population; to curtail existing privileges and forbear future immunities, which humanity might suggest and prudence sanction.—The history of this State will shew, that our laws have been gradually liberalized in their provisions, operating on this class of our community, and their domestic administration has been ameliorated in a corresponding degree. But if the relations subsisting between masters and slaves are not to be left to the unbiassed operations of our own sympathies, justice and discretion; if inflammatory doctrines are to be scattered through our land by foreign hands, it may well be doubted whether our attention may not be more properly turned from the consideration of plans of amelioration, to a question of deeper magnitude—the preservation of ourselves and country from insurrectionary movements, through an increased restriction of, or at least, by a more vigilant exercise of our policy. Under these impressions and opinions, I would beg leave to recommend to the Legislature, a revison of the laws, relative to calling out the Militia to suppress insurrections—those for appointing and keeping Patrols, and those in relation to the migration of free persons of Color into this State. The law for calling out the Militia, by the variety of its enactments, may tend to confusion, and the others referred to, although they may appear sufficient, are permitted in many parts of our country, to lie dormant and neglected. Whether the efficacy and activity of patrols would not be considerably promoted by an increase of privileges, established remuneration, a higher penalty for neglect of duty; and whether the policy of our sister States, prohibiting the migration of free persons of color within their boundaries, should not be met by countervailing enactments, if constitutional, are questions submitted entirely to your discretion.

In the month of July last, Frederick Nash, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation, as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law, &c. In consequence thereof, the Council of State was convened as soon as circumstances permitted. They advised that a temporary commission should be granted to Willie P. Mangum, Esq. With you it rests to make a permanent appointment. The lamented and much regretted death of the late Judge Paxton, which has deprived the Courts of an able and upright Judge, society of an amiable and beloved associate, and the State of an eminently useful citizen, creates an additional vacancy on the same bench, which you in your discretion will supply. The resignation of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers will be found in the file marked B. herewith transmitted

The letter book of the Governor, will be held in readiness by my private Secretary for your examination. With it the Journal of the proceedings of the Council of State, will await the call of the Legislature. In the latter will be found, the correspondence between the Executive and Council, as to the proper mode of filling vacancies which may occur during the recess of the Legislature. On this subject, a great variety of opinion has existed among my predecessors.

Through the hands of the Hon. John Branch, one of the Senators in Congress, I have received a communication herewith submitted, (in the file A) proposing to publish the debates of the several States, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by Jonathan Elliott.

Many important subjects, independent of those herein submitted, will doubtless come under your consideration. Such assistance as my feeble abilities can afford your deliberations, during my continuance in office, will most cheerfully be afforded by

Gentlemen,
Your very ob't serv't.
H. G. BURTON.

The British nation looks with jealousy on the rapidly increasing manufacturing interest of the U. States; but without the means to check it. So independent has our country become by reason of its manufactures, that we have but little to apprehend from any attempt by the British government, or any efforts of its manufacturers, to dry up these fountains of wealth. Of the truth of this, there are those in Great Britain who are fully aware, and in evidence of this remark we quote the following paragraph from the Leeds Mercury:

American manufactures are yet in their infancy; but when it is recollected that scarcely a manufactory existed there in 1812, and that now many very large ones are established in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; that they go on increasing with astonishing rapidity; that the Americans have all our latest inventions in machinery, and have even improved on some of them; that there is a steady demand for domestic manufactures; and that some kinds of cotton goods are even sold for exportation—we must perceive, that the Americans *might* at no very distant period, render themselves independent of foreign supplies—In the cotton manufacture they possess a very great advantage from having the raw material in their own territories, whilst we are obliged to bring it across the Atlantic, and to send back the goods which are to compete with those of American manufacture at a great expense for freight, insurance, commission, &c. and not lightened by passing through so dense a medium of taxation. Nor are the Americans one whit behind us in mechanical ingenuity, manual dexterity, industry, or tradesman-like habits; on the contrary, we believe they are fully equal to any people in the world in all these respects. Their superiority in ship building and in steam navigation are striking proofs of their talents in this way; but what is more to our present purpose, we know, on good authority, that they have adopted all our most recent inventions in machinery, and that they have even succeeded in applying the power-loom to the woollen manufacture, *in which the English have hitherto failed.* Their spirit of enterprise is astonishing; and such are their keenness and sagacity in the pursuit of their own interest, that we believe a Yankee would be an overmatch for a Scotchman.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A correspondent remarks on reading the President's message to Congress, the first thing which struck him, without meaning any disparagement to the talents of General Jackson, was this query—Is it possible, that *that* brave military chieftain could, in the nature of things, and considering the history of his life, be able to attend to, and understand, & clearly explain those important and weighty matters which come under the head of "*foreign affairs*," matters on which peace, and half, at least, of our prosperity depend? Men must *learn* such things by close application and long experience. The science of foreign diplomacy, and European politics can never be attained without great industry and personal experience, and without it our extensive country, with its commerce would be, now and then, a prey to cunning intriguers abroad, especially in trade and commerce.

Our own domestic affairs, including every thing relative to the government of States, and the general government relative to them, can hardly be learnt under a 'prenticeship of eight years in the department of State. This is a kind of knowledge slowly acquired, and can only be *bought* by industry, close study & unremitting labor. It is a sort of knowledge that depends not on genius—it comes not by inspiration; yet its perfection rises from genius and intense industry *combined.* If to this, be added cool, steady, patient and dispassionate judgment, the result of a disciplined temper, it will form the sort of character best fitted for a chief magistrate of such a republic *as* ours. In war we may often need a very prompt and dashy commander, very unlike Washington, whose coolness and deliberation, and wary wisdom saved us from a world of misfortune. The glitter of war is a captivating thing. Decision and bravery, with complete success often take captive the judgments of young men, but it is cool, deliberate, solid and uniform wisdom that is called for in our national chair of government; an example of which may be seen in the two last messages of our beloved President; in which there is nothing to dazzle the eye, or mislead the judgment—no traps laid for the understanding of the weak; but every thing useful, honorable and praiseworthy is held out fairly to the view of a discerning and grateful public.

A Barbadoes paper of the 17th of November has been received at New York by the brig Spartan. The following items are copied from it:—

A report is in circulation at St. Thomas, of a force of one thousand men being in readiness at Porto Rico, to embark on an expedition against the Colombians, immediately on the arrival of a reinforcement from Spain, which was expected daily, that all the young men above the age of fifteen had joined the regulars, that a strong party on the main awaits the arrival of the expedition, that ten thousand are at Havana ready to sail in the French and Spanish vessels lying there to join the force from Porto Rico. Another report says that Bolivar has been assassinated—the whole wanting confirmation.

Author of Waverly.—It seems that Sir Walter Scott has declared himself to be the author of the Waverly novels. The editor of the National Gazette says, "We saw yesterday, in Sir Walter Scott's hand writing, unquestionably authentic, his acknowledgment that he is the author of Waverly; and his manuscript refers to the life of Napoleon as his work."—The Philadelphia Aurora, referring, we suppose, to the letter above alluded to, says it was signed "*The Author of Waverly.*" The writer had at first designed subscribing it with his proper name: *Walter* was written, and erased with a stroke of the pen, but still legible. The letter is on the subject of the Life of Napoleon.

LONG LIVE THE SENATE!

Old Bachelors.—Mr. Reneau introduced a bill (in the legislature of Tennessee) by which it was made the duty of the Sheriff of each county, to make an annual return of every man who shall have attained the age of thirty without marrying; and also of all his property, on which a tax of 25 per cent is to be laid, and the fund thereby created, by the provisions of the bill, is to be divided among such unmarried ladies as have reached the age of twenty-five. The bill further provides that if any old bachelor suffers himself to be returned three times, he shall thenceforth be deemed incorrigible and the tax increased to fifty per cent. The bill passed with great unanimity the house of representatives, but the senate ordered it to lie on the table for 30 years.—[*Nashville Rep.*

THE NAVY OF MEXICO.

We learn from Vera Cruz, says the National Journal that the Naval Commander, Commodore PORTER, was making the greatest exertions to place the Naval Force of the country upon a respectable footing. The highest wages are offered to mechanics and laborers in ship yards, and every inducement is held out to seamen to ship. The government appears to have given the Commodore extensive powers and placed at his disposal liberal means. Already the naval force of that country presents a respectable appearance upon paper. The following are the vessels which compose it, viz:

In actual service—Congress 74 guns, Libertad 40, Guerrero 22, Constantia 20, Victoria 18, Bravo 16. Schrs. Herman, Luciana, Tlascalteca, Arizaba, Papaloapar, Tampico, Felix.

In ordinary—Iguala, Anahuao, Ricardo, Chalco, and Tescuco.

Building—One Corvette, 28 guns.

Total—Nineteen sail.

The principal Naval Establishments are Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and St. Blas.

The pay of the Officers is as follows:

Captain de Navio, with the rank of Brigadier General, *per annum*	$
Captain de Fragata	
First Lieutenant in command	
Second do do	
Midshipmen of 1st class	
Do of 2d class	
First Boatswain	
Second do	
Captains of guns, per month	
Seamen	

THE BRITISH NAVY.

[Compiled for the Baltimore Patriot.

By an Official List, of July, 1826, the British Navy consists of 613 vessels, viz

In Commission and Effective,	339
Building	104
Old and defective, including those on the Americans Lake	110—613

Effective—7 of 120 guns; 3 of 110; 1 of 108; 2 of 106; 4 of 104; 6 of 84; 1 of 82; 4 of 80; 3 of 78; 6 of 74; 6 of 76; 1 of 60; 3 of 58; 4 of 52; 4 of 50; 6 of 48, 48 of 46; 2 of 44; 26 of 42; 1 of 36, 1 of 34; 1 of 32; 14 of 28; 9 of 26; 3 of 24; 1 of 22; 8 of 20; 58 of 18; 1 of 16; 2 of 14; 13 of 12; 1 of 10; 1 of 9; 2 of 8; 17 of 6; 1 of 4; 2 of 3; 9 of 2; 11 bombs, and 7 yachts—making 339 vessels, and 15,135 guns.

Building—6 of 120; 1 of 110; 4 of 84; 3 of 80; 1 of 76; 1 of 64; 5 of 52; 31 of 46; 8 of 28; 9 of 18; 30 of 10; 5 of 5—104 vessels, and 3943 guns.

Of the 110 vessels here classed as old and defective, except those on the Lakes, they are employed as Lazaretto and hospital Ships, Receiving, Store, Convict, Troop Ships, &c. In the above statement, the vessels are rated at what they actually carry.

1st rate, all three decked ships.
2d do. two do of 80 guns and upwards.
3d do 70 guns and less than 80
4th do 50 and less than 70
5th do 36 do 50
6th do 24 do 36

Education a Preventive of crime.—We have referred with the most painful sensations to the recent murders and assassinations, which have stained the annals of our country, in our new and rising western States. We have heard of an eminent attorney who was stabbed in court; our columns to-day exhibit another assassination by a most respectable man, and the annexed account exhibits an awful instance of murder and suicide. In the name of Heaven, is this state of things to continue? Human laws, however well devised, can never be faithfully executed unless the community intended to be governed are alive to moral and religious impressions. If the vengeance of the Almighty on the first murderer is appalling; if the awful fiat delivered in thunder from Mount Sinai, '*Thou shalt not kill,*' is disregarded, what safety can man find from the effects of ferocious and ungovernable passions? We are not surprised at the view which foreign journalists take of our country; we do not deserve it as a nation, yet we must admit that there is cause for the reflections cast upon us. What is the cause and what is the remedy? We shall state them frankly—*a want of moral and religious instruction* is the root of the evil. We may say what we please about fanaticism—we may ridicule the everlasting punishment of one sect, and denounce the indifference of another—we may decry the jarring and ferocious doctrines of sectarians, but we say, give us religion in the worst shape, rather than no religion at all. Let parents pay attention to children in their infancy and in their youth. At these periods their docile minds are capable of receiving and will receive *just impressions.* See that they walk in the right path—correct them severely for crimes and positive faults—for disobedience—for obstinacy—for passion—for perverse and ungovernable tempers.—More perseverance on the part of parents in correcting early and bad impressions, will make good children, good citizens, and good men. We shall hear nothing of crime—of rage—of bad principles—of murder and suicide. Do we see such things in the Eastern States? Not so—why? Look at their early instructions, and their good example.

Blanks for sale at this office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Jan 13, 1827.

New Mail Contractor.—It appears that a gentleman by the name of Sanford, from N. York, has contracted for carrying several mails in this State, and among them that from Edenton to Norfolk, through this place. Mr. Sanford made his first trip to Norfolk on Wednesday last, and returned to this place last night. We are pleased to learn that he intends running a stage on the route; and we have no doubt that a small two horse stage run by the mail contractor would be profitable. By the present arrangement, this mail arrives here from Edenton every Tuesday and leaves here for Norfolk Wednesday morning; arrives from Norfolk every Friday evening and leaves for Edenton on Saturday morning.

The mail from Norfolk to this place, via the Great Bridge, is closed in Norfolk Friday morning about the same time of the above mail, but does not arrive here until Saturday afternoon. So that according to the present arrangement, we only have the benefit of a weekly communication with Norfolk, though we have two mails. As soon as there is a contractor for this route for the present year, we hope to see things in better order.

At an election held in Perquimans County on Monday and Tuesday last, *John Nixon* was chosen to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons occasioned by the death of John Bogue.

We received no Raleigh papers by last night's mail.

The Legislature of New-York convened in Albany on the 2d inst.

State Legislature

IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 29.—The proposition from the House, relative to the appointment of a Joint Committee, to alter the time of holding the Fall Terms of some of the Superior Courts, was agreed to.

A message was received from the other House, covering the Treasurer's Annual Report, with a proposition to print it for the use of the members one copy for each, and to refer it to the joint select committee on Finance—which was agreed to.

A resolution was laid on the table, directing the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of securing to the State, one half of the Gold and Silver ore found in the State, to which it is supposed to be entitled, as the Charter granted by Charles II. to the Lords' Proprietors made such a reservation to the Crown, which reverted to the State after the revolution.

Mr. Pickett introduced a resolution giving further time for the payment of the purchase money, on all land entries made since the 1st January 1824.

Messrs Stone of Nash, and Cowan of Bladen, were duly elected engrossing Clerks.

Saturday, Dec. 30.—Mr. Speight of Greene, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the amendment of the Constitution of the U States, on the subject of the emancipation of slaves, and the several resolutions therein alluded to, be referred to a select joint committee.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was negatived.

Mr. Gilchrist proposed an amendment substituting for the words "emancipation of slaves," the words used in the Vermont Resolution, viz: "abolition of slavery;" the amendment and resolution were both adopted.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the free people of this State, which passed the first reading, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday.

Monday, Jan. 1.—Mr. Boddie presented a resolution, to prevent slaves from selling Cotton to any person but their owners, or those having charge of the same—an amendment offered to prevent slaves from dealing in any article except with their masters, &c.—the resolution and amendment were both agreed to.

Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe, presented a bill in relation to Lotteries. [Provides that the Tickets of no foreign Lotteries shall be sold in this State, under a penalty of $5000.]

The bill to alter the annual meeting of the Legislature back again to the 3d Monday in Nov. was taken up and a motion made to postpone it until the first Monday of June next, (reject.) which was negatived; and the further consideration postponed until Thursday week. [It is supposed this bill will pass.]

Tuesday, Jan. 2.—Mr Speight, of Greene, presented a bill to prevent free persons of color from emigrating into this State, for the good government of such as are resident in the state, and for other purposes.

Wednesday Jan. 3.—Mr. Davis presented a bill prescribing the manner in which Clerkr of the Superior Courts shall hereafter be appointed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 28.—On motion of Mr. Potter, the resolution relative to the subject of slavery, was reconsidered and then laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Public Treasurer.

Friday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Wyche presented a resolution, declaring "that the Congress of the U. S. do not possess the power of laying and collecting a revenue for the purpose of cutting Roads and Canals in the respective States;" which was laid on the table.

Monday, Jan. 1.—On motion of Mr. Donoho, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board for this State.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS. 2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.—In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. *Noble*, for continuing the Cumberland Road, passed to a second reading.—The bill introduced by Mr. *Harrison*, for giving an additional ration to each Captain and Subaltern in the Army, and for giving an extra allowance of ten dollars per month to officers who may be in the actual command of companies, underwent some discussion, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. *Hayne* gave notice that he should call up the Bankrupt Bill on Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered by Mr. *Ward* of New-York, referring it to the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire if there be in force in the District any law which authorizes the imprisonment of any free man of color, a citizen of the United States, and the sale of such person for his jail fees and charges. The resolution was introduced by some observations referring to the case of Gilbert Horton and the discussion was arrested by the Speaker, in consequence of the expiration of the expiration of the hour allowed for resolutions. The subject will of course be resumed to-day. The other business before the House was of minor importance—several private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and two or three of the same description were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.—In the Senate, the Bill giving further compensation to the Captains and Subalterns of the Army of the United States, in certain cases, was passed. Mr. *Barton's* resolution for inquiring into the expediency of establishing a military post on the trading route between Missouri and Mexico, was agreed to. Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. submitted a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of changing the Judicial System of the United States, so as to make the Execution Laws of the several States, for the time being, the rule to govern the Courts of the United States in the several States.—Mr. *Johnson* accompanied the resolution with some remarks.

The House of Representatives was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. *Ward*, of New-York, relative to the case of Gilbert Horton. The resolution was finally agreed to. Some private bills were then passed through committee of the Whole. Some discussion of minor importance took place on the details of a bill relative to the Private Land Claims in East Florida.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. *Macon*, of North Carolina, was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, on the first ballot, and took the Chair. A bill providing for reports of decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States was reported from the committee on the Judiciary. The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. The bill was further amended, and ordered to be reprinted, with all the accompanying amendments.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Webster* reported a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which he gave notice of his intention to call up on Wednesday the 17th of January.—Mr. *Livingston* offered a resolution appropriating 50,000 dollars for the relief of the Greeks, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. *Hamilton*, offered a resolution on the subject of compensation to such as had suffered under the Alien and Sedition Laws, which he gave notice of his intention to call up on Monday the 15th of January. The bill to provide for the importation of Brandy in casks of not less capacity than fifteen gallons was, after some discussion, ordered to be engrossed in the form in which it was reported by the Committee on Commerce, and read a third time to-day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.—In the Senate, the resolution submitted some days ago, by Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. for an inquiry into the expediency of establishing an Armory on the Western waters, together with several amendments, proposing an examination of a number of different sites for the above purpose, was considered and agreed to. The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt was taken up; and after the adoption of the amendments reported from the Select Committee, it was made the special order of the day for Tuesday the 10 inst.

The House of Representatives were yesterday occupied in the further discussion of the Brandy Importation Bill, which was passed by a vote of 106 to 67; the Ayes and Noes having been taken, on motion of Mr. *Kremer*.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.—In the Senate, Mr. *Harrison*, of Ohio, yesterday introduced a bill for the establishment of collection districts in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Mr. *Rowan*, of Ky. gave notice of his intention to intreduce a bill to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases.—A bill to authorize the sale of the reserved salt springs and the land adjacent thereto, in the State of Missouri, was ordered to a third reading. A bill for the relief of Ebenezer Oliver and others, directors of an association called "the New-England Mississippi Land Company," was considered. Mr. *Robbins* spoke briefly in favor of the bill and Mr. *Kane*, at some length against it.—The bill was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was laid on the table by Mr. *Forsyth*, calling on the President of the United for a copy of the convention (if not inconsistent with the the public interest) between the U. S. and Great Britain, relative to the mixed commission now sitting under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent. On motion of *Mr. Drayton*, the subject of extending the time for the allowance of drawbacks of duties, was referred to the committee on Commerce. On motion of *Mr. Gurley*, the propriety of revising and amending the present law on the subject of surveying and patenting public lands, was referred to the committee on Public Lands. So much of the President's message as refers to the Public Buildings, was referred to the Select Committee on that subject. *Mr. White* submitted a resolution on the subject of the removal of the Florida Indians. On motion of *Mr. Wright*, the expediency of disposing of unappropriated lands in Ohio, called the U. S. military tract, to satisfy claims for revolutionary services, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.—*Mr. Little*, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a Bill fixing the ratio of the representation after the 3d of March, 1833; the ratio in the bill is one representative for every 60,000 inhabitants, which it is presumed will keep the number of Representatives about the same as at this time. A bill was also reported by *Mr. Drayton*, to allow Paymasters to employ citizens to aid them. The bill to provide for the claims of the officers of the army of the Revolution was considered in Committee, on motion of *Mr. Burges*, who made an eloquent appeal to the House in favor of these veterans.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. *Rowan*, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to limit and restrain the jurisdiction of the United States' Courts, in certain cases.—The Bill authorizing the sale of the reserved Salt Springs in the State of Missouri, was passed. The Bill for diminishing the duty on imported Salt was read a second time and postponed to Monday. Mr. *Reed* submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General.

The House of Representatives was yesterday engaged on the bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, which was acted on in Committee of the Whole. The amendatory bill, reported by Mr. *Burges*, and moved by him as an amendment to the original bill, providing for the officers only, was rejected; and the old bill, which embraces both officers and soldiers, passed through the Committee, and was reported to the House with the blanks filled. This day the fate of the bill will probably be decided, as there appears to be a very proper disposition on the part of the House not to waste time in the discussion of a bill on which every member must have made up his mind long since

COLOMBIA.—The Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser are favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from Caraccas, dated Nov. 27th, three days later than the advices by the Columbian—"General Paez marched from this place on Saturday evening, (the 25th) for Porto Cavello, and the general impression is that blood will be shed. This city was declared under Martial Law yesterday, and it is reported to-day that orders are issued for every man to turn out on Military duty. Previous to the departure of General Paez, Mr. MENDOZA, the Intendente of this department, was removed, and Mr. ECHEZERIA, appointed in his place."

[From the above, and last accounts from Cumana, we have ample proof of the commencement of a civil war in Venezuela; and from the character of Paez, and the desperate situation in which he is now placed, it is feared he may be induced to commit the most violent acts. In such case, the American merchants are wholly unprotected by their government, and liable to be plundered of all their property, which must amount to a very large sum. They earnestly hope our government will no longer delay to send an armed vessel to Laguyra.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2.

COURT OF OYER & TERMINER.

Sentence was this morning pronounced on the persons convicted at the late term of the Oyer and Terminer, to wit:

Chas. Mowatt,	Penitentiary	2 years.
Thomas Hyatt	do	2
Samuel F Lambert	do	1
Henry B. Lambert	do	1

Thomas Hyatt not appearing, his recognizances were forfeited.

In the case of Barker, Vermilyea and others, a certiorari from the Supreme Court was served, which consequently removed the proceedings.

[*Com. Adv.*

Selected Summary.

A paper of the last date received at N. York from England says—"It is stated on good authority, that the Turks have at last yielded to the remonstrances of Englang and France on the subject of the Greeks; and that an arrangement for the independence of Greece will be made, on terms less favorable to the Porte than had been formerly proposed."

Letters from Washington express a belief that, if the British Government persists in refusing to allow us a fair participation in the trade with the West Indies, measures will be adopted to interdict the trade with *all* their American Colonies. At present, it is thought, a principle of accommodation will be pursued, to give time for further consideration and deliberation.

"*Point no Point.*"—A villain has escaped the State Prison in New-York, by one of the nicest distinctions in law imaginable. He snatched a watch from Mr Boggs in one instant, and knocking him down in the next—this reduced the crime to *petit larceny*; whereas if he had knocked the man down the instant before he seized the watch, it would have been highway robbery "according to law." Truly "the odds is the difference."

The Medical Institution of New Haven has lately imported from France an *artificial man*, which is so made that every part it, from the scalp to the toe-nails, may be separated and put together with ease and accuracy.

It is an excellent rule never to pass before the horses of a carriage unless you are sure you have time to fall down and get up again without danger.

An English paper says that a wheel has been set in motion by magnets, and continues its revolutions in such a manner, that the inventor flatters himself he has obtained a principle of perpetual motion.

On a Good Footing.—In the fourteenth century, long shoes were the characteristic of high birth and dignity in France and other countries in Europe.—Kings and Princes wore shoes three feet and a half in length; Barons and Dynasts, shoes of two feet; and common Noblemen, shoes a foot and a half long.—And from this fashion arose the phrase common to almost all the languages of Europe—"to live on a great footing."—*il est sur un grande pied dans le monde.*

Fat Hogs.—Six hogs, belonging to one litter, have been slaughtered this season at Dover, N. H. which weighed together 2918 pounds—the smallest 420, and the largest 553. It is a question, however, among farmers, whether hogs of the largest size are the most profitable.

REQUITED LOVE.

What words can be more delightful to the human ear, than the unexpected effusions of generosity and affection from a beloved woman! A young gentleman, after great misfortunes, came to a lady he had long courted, and told her his circumstances were become so reduced, that he actually wanted five guineas: "I am very glad to hear it," said she. "Is this your affection for me?" he replied in a tone of despondency—"Why are you glad?" "Because," she answered, "if you want five guineas I can put you in possession of five thousand."

MARRIED,

In Orange county, on Sunday the 3d inst. Mr. JOHN STEEL, aged 14 years, to Miss NANCY WOODY, aged 30 years.

In Salisbury, Eng. by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Pearce, coachmaker, aged 73, to Mrs. Avery, of Salt Lane, aged 71. The *youthful* pair were so deaf, that the patience of the Rev. Doctor was almost exhausted before he could make them go through the ceremony.

DIED,

On Friday the 29th ult. in Perquimans County, Mrs. Mary Skinner, wife of Charles Skinner, Esq.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	32	38	42
Monday,	50	48	52
Tuesday,	40	42	41
Wednesday,	38	41	44
Thursday,	39	41	42
Friday,	50	51	46

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

9th, Schr. Philinda, Linnell, Antigua, via St. Barts, salt to A. Fobes, jun.

12th, Schr. Sarah, Tuck, from Boston, salt to the master.

" Schr. William, Etheredge, from N. York in ballast.

DEPARTED.

9th, Schr. F. D. Williams, Hathaway, for Charleston, corn by H. N. Williams.

12th, Schr. Morning Star, Baker, Charleston, corn by I. Fearing.

CLEARED.

12th, Schr. Only Son, Small, for St. Thomas and a market, shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

SALT.

Just received by Schooner Philinda, Linnell, from Antigua via St. Bartholomews, & also by Schr. Superb, Hope, from Boston

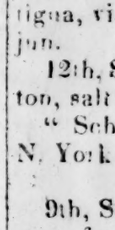
7 barrels Sweet Cider,
20 barrels Beef,
7000 lbs Cheese,
Irish Potatoes,
Linnen Wheels,
Flour, &c. &c.

For Sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 13.

20 Dollars Reward.



Ranaway from the Subscriber in the neighborhood of Indian Ridge, Currituck C'y on the 7th inst. my negro man *ABRAM*, for whom I will give the above reward if delivered to me or secured in any jail so I get him, and pay all reasonable expenses. Said negro is very black, has a scar on his left thumb, thick lips, quick spoken, low and well made.

All persons are forbid employing or harboring him, and all masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off under the penalty of the law.

Saml. Ferebee.

January 13. *Tf.*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

POEMS, by William Cullen Bryant. Cambridge, 1821. 12mo. 44 pages.

We are not afraid of praising Mr. Bryant too much, but of praising him injudiciously. We are in little danger of giving the public too exalted an opinion of his poetic powers and works; but we feel that there is much in this little volume, which it is difficult to measure by any usual criterion, or to class with other works of kindred character. We have no hesitation in saying, that no American, whose productions are within our knowledge, has written so good poetry as Mr. Bryant; and we confess, that in our opinion, no volume can be indicated more honorable to the literature of our country than this thin duodecimo.

——"Yet a few days, and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground, [tears,
Where thy pale form was laid, with many
Nor in the embrace of ocean shall exist
Thy image.
* * * * * * *
Yet not to thy eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone—nor couldst thou wish [dow
Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie
With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings [good,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre.—The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and poured round all
Old ocean's gray & melancholy waste,—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man. The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven,
Are shining on the sad abodes of death,
Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom.
* * * * * * *
So shalt thou rest—and what if thou shalt fall
Unnoticed by the living—and no friend
Take note of thy departure? All that breathe [laugh
Will share thy destiny. The gay will
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care
Plod on, and each one as before will chase
His favorite phantom; yet all these shall leave [shall come,
Their mirth and their employments, and
And make their bed with thee. As the long train
Of ages glide away, the sons of men,
The youth in life's green spring, and he who goes [maid,
In the full strength of years, matron, and
The bowed with age, the infant in the smiles
And beauty of its innocent age cut off,—
Shall one by one be gathered to thy side,
By those, who in their turn shall follow them. [join
So live, that when thy summons comes to
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night [and soothed
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave, [couch
Like one who wraps the drapery of his
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

From the Connecticut Mirror.

It rains. What lady loves a rainy day?
Not she who puts prunella on her foot,
Zephyrs around her neck and silken socks
Upon a graceful ancle—nor yet she
Who sports her tassel'd parasol along
The walks, beau-crowded on some sunny noon,
Or trips in muslin, in a winter night
On a cold sleigh ride—to a distant ball.
She loves a rainy day who sweeps the hearth,
And threads the busy needle, or applies
The scissors to the torn or thread-bare sleeve; [home;
Who blesses God that she has friends &
Who in the pelting of the storm will, think [friend;
Of some poor neighbor that she can be-
Who trims the lamp at night and reads aloud
To a young brother, tales he loves to hear,
Or ventures cheerfully abroad, to watch
The bedside of some sick and suffering friend,
Administering that best of medicine,
Kindness and tender care and cheering hope,—
Such are not sad, e'en on a rainy day. &.

A leaf from an old Manuscript.—"Father!" said the beautiful Marianne, as she stood weeping by the side of the old man, who was gazing upon her with looks full of admiration and tenderness: "Daughter," said he, "why do you weep? believe me there is nothing in this world worthy of your tears, unless it is, there is nothing in it worthy of your genius; it is, my child, a fair and beautiful world, and there is much happiness in it. All nature is varied and beautiful around us; the seasons in their change, each bring some new pleasure; the sky, the ocean and the tempest—sunshine and showers, are all sublime and beautiful, and speak eloquently to us that wise and benificent Creator, who formed them in their grandeur and loveliness, and they ought to awaken in every heart, feelings of admiration and gratitude.

"The spirit of genius still breathes its celestial sentiment, in a thousand books, and the fine arts are a source of wonder and delightful study; music is like a sweet intoxicating dream which cheats us perhaps of hours of sorrow; science in a thousand wonderful and mysterious ways, proves the stupendous powers of intellect, and the noble efforts and success of man; the rich and glowing treasure of imagination may be an inexhaustible source of enjoyment—it may be a parterre of eternally blooming flowers, and its splendid images and its flattering promises their rich light even over the actual misfortunes of life, and we gather from them many an enchanting dream!

"Who, my child, that is gifted with genius, dares to call this a world of tears and of sorrow? Who, that possesses that splendid attribute of the Deity, dares to call himself unhappy? and yet you, gifted, as you are with talents and genius, with imagination and enthusiasm, born at the foot of Vesuvius, in the midst of the most sublime wonders of nature where the very breath of heaven is poetry and music and perfume—yet you, my daughter, with all these blessings and advantages, call yourself unhappy, and weep over the foolish visions of your fancy, as though pleasure would never wake again.

"Look at the farewell-rays of the setting sun, as they linger yet a moment on the blue waves of the ocean: the sky is without a cloud; the atmosphere is filled with fragrance from the thousand wild flowers which are drinking the night dews in the wildness of their beauty: floods of light seem rolling over the sea from the "silver cresent" that has just burst, as from her bosom, in the splendor of her beauty; it is indeed a splendid sight, and who can gaze upon it, and not feel the spirit of divine inspiration kindling in their bosom?

"The connecting link between nature and the affections of the soul, is finely woven, it is a mysterious chain thrown around the heart, which keeps it pure, and leads it often to heaven, even in the fullness of its despair, and saves it from rebellion by her sweet sympathy, which she makes felt at the very bottom of the soul."

——"Yes," replied the maiden, mournfully, "I have gazed long upon it; it is both brilliant and beautiful, but I find nothing there to respond to the deep and troubled tho'ts of my soul."

"You speak eloquently, Father, upon the enjoyments of life, but you touch not upon the misfortunes; and has your life then been so happy, that you have escaped all the sufferings of the heart?"

The old man passed his hands over his eyes, and I saw tears glistening there; the past was recalled, and they flowed unrestrained. After a long pause he replied, "Oh! no my child, I have not, been so fortunate, but I am happy now, for nature and religion have destroyed the illusions of the senses, and I breathe forth my affections at the footstool of the Eternal, and am at peace with all the world. The heart is like a lyre, finely strung, it vibrates to the echo of the passions, which are in youth, all powerful, but they must be subdued; and yet, I know that many a proud and lofty spirit is broken before the task is accomplished; life has its sorrows; it is true, but they must be borne and overcome; it has its trials too, but they must make up wiser and happier."

Marianne replied—"The beautiful visions of youth pass away and leave the heart sad and desolate, the most cherished dreams fade and leave but the darkness of the hour of dreams; if we tenderly confide in them, if we repose our souls upon them, our tears wash away the illusion, and we wish we had not so blindly yielded to their delightful influence. The most enchanted sentiments, the impassioned affections, the purest, the holiest and most devoted love seem all the sport of circumstance, and the glowing heart cherishes its reminiscences of happiness, while the future, lies cold and dark before it; and why then Father, may not this be called a world of tears and of sorrows?"

Father Paul said, with a melancholy smile, "There is much to fear from the impetuosity of youthful feelings, when the heart cherishes as necessary to its happiness, that sentiment, which has power to sadden all its light and joyous thoughts; when we see and hear but one object in all creation; when we see in the glowing sunset, and trace on the wave, warm with its radiant hues, the image of the being beloved.—But my child, time chastens those illusions, and brings back to the heart the reality of more sober enjoyments: it is a fair and beautiful world; all nature invites us to be happy and grateful, and the light of genius gilds the clouds which adversity and disappointment gather around us."—She turned upon him a look of sadness and said, "It may be so Father."

Curious Sermon.—In a late excursion I made through the southern states, I was kindly entertained at the dwelling house of my friend Colonel ——; in the town of ——, in the county of ——, in the state of Virginia. The morning after my arrival at his house, happening to be Sunday, the Colonel proposed to me to accompany him with the family to church, assuring me at the same time that their parson was a very entertaining preacher, and that both his subjects and his sermons were different from the hackneyed texts and discourses, which we generally hear in public worship. I readily consented to my friend's proposal, and I had no reason to repent it; the parson was a neat little man, his manner was graceful and pleasing—His text and sermon were both of a piece, and full of original matter. I devoured every word of it, and upon my return to Colonel ——'s in the evening, I sat down and committed the substance of it to writing nearly I believe in his own words, as follows; which I think you will be pleased with, and if you choose to publish it, you are at liberty. From your most obedient ser'vt,

D. C.

"And Rachel said unto Jacob, give me children, or else I die; and Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel." Genesis the 30th chapter, and part of the 1st and 2d verses

From these words, my brethren, I shall beg leave to make a few observations, which may tend to unfold some new ideas of the female character.

The first remark that occurs, is the unreasonableness and folly of Rachel's request to her husband.—She asks for children as the condition of her life. 'Give me children, says she, or else I die.' Ah! weak and inconsiderate woman! Little didst thou know the dreadful connexion that was established in the book of fate, between the death and the birth of children. But Heaven often curses human folly by answering its prayer. Rachel's desires for an increase of her family are gratified, but alas! Rachel knows only a short lived joy from this event—She dies in childbed with her second son.

Her lovely child drops from her breast—his smiling infancy, and prattling childhood afford her no pleasure, for Rachel's remains have descended into the grave, and mixed with the clods of the valley.

A second remark that is suggested by the words of the text, is, that upon certain occasions, anger is a necessary passion, and that it may be exercised with peculiar propriety, by husbands, when the folly of their wives require it Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character—he was wise, prudent and religious, and yet Jacob was angry.—He was a fond indulgent husband; and yet he was angry with his wife. For we read that the anger of Jacob was kindled against Rachel. But let us examine a little further, and inquire in what manner Jacob discovers and gives vent to his anger; does he drag her across the floor by the hair of her head, and throw her into the fire, or does he throw her behind the back log? No—Does he pinch her, or kick her—or beat her with his fist! No—for Jacob was a brave man, and never disgraced his character by striking a woman. He rebukes his wife by reasoning with her. 'Am I in God's stead who hath withheld children from thee.' Learn hence ye husbands from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reasonable creatures; in this way you will not only reform them, but secure their perpetual esteem and affection for you.

We have now beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind, her posterity did not all die with her. There are Rachels still alive in every part of the world.

While one cries out give me children or else I die—there are hundreds of her descendants who cry out, give me no more children, or else I die—Nor is this all;—how many wives do we find who urge their requests to their husbands, with the same powerful, and as they suppose, distressing argument.—Give me says one, a new house or else I die—give me, says a second, another house wench or else I die—give me, says a third, a weekly rout, or else I die—give me, says a fourth, a trip to the Virginia Springs, or else I die—give me, says a fifth, a winter in New-York, or Philadelphia, or else I die—give me, says a sixth, a service of plate, or else I die—give me, says a seventh, a set of china, or else I die—give me, says an eighth, a new silk gown, or else I die—give me, says a ninth, a new carpet, or else I die—give me, says a tenth, a set of chairs, or else I die—give me, says an eleventh, a new pair of tables, or else I die—give me, says a twelfth a new pair of brass andirons, or else I die—give me, says a thirteenth, a new large looking glass, or else I die—give me, says a fourteenth, a new mahogany bureau, or else I die—give me, says a fifteenth, a new chaise, or else I die—give me, says a sixteenth—but I forbear, for a day would fail me, should I attempt to enumerate all the instances of female folly and extravagance which display themselves in conjugal and domestic life.

I shall conclude with one remark, which I hope will be profitable to the ladies, who compose a great part of this audience; and that is, that this kind of petulence, never fails to cool the affections of husbands. Of this we have a striking proof in the conduct of Jacob; we read, that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephrath; but we read no mark of respect paid to her memory, by a splendid or even a decent funeral; we do not find that Jacob secludes himself even for a single day, from his ordinary pursuits in order to mourn over her; we only read that he placed a pillar of stone over her grave; probably to prevent her raising from the grave to tease him any more with her humor; and hence, probably, may be derived the origin of tomb stones.

Hints to men of Business.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observes with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice, uniform habits of active, interesting and persevering diligence, to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference resume and finish it as soon as obstruction is removed.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, frequently investigate and ascertain their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for your family, if you have one, has strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always best pleased when they find you home or at the place of your business.

Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependence on Providence for a blessing on the labor of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your mind upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or disposses you of self command.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot: the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan:

He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible, open, with a pin set in the following text—2d epistle of John, verse 5th:—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the following—2d chap. of I. John 10th verse:—"Then she fell on his face, & bowed herself to the ground and said unto him, Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou should take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned it, pointing to the 13th verse of the same epistle of John:—"I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee; but I trust I shall shortly see thee, face to face." From the above interview the marriage took place the ensuing week.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Elizabeth-City, 1st of January 1822, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next will be sent to the General Post-Office.

Wm. Apley 2, Allen Ames, Jeremiah Baker 2, Obed Baker, Thomas Bowen, Thomas W. Butler, Jas. Barber, E. Crocker, Gushan Daniel Clark, Wm. Cooper, Jason Chase, Wm. H. Davis, Foster, Dexter Gilbert, Agnes Gilbert, C. C. Green, Isaac Gregory, B. Gregory, Willis Gallop, Holberton, J. W. Hinton, Wm. Ivey 2, Daniel Jones, Amelia Jarman, John Kay, Kite, Ambrose Knox 2, John Lin, Seth Clark Mucion, Mullen, Margaret Morris, Nixon, G. F. Overell, Wm. M. Nixon, Isaac Overman, Wm. Prider, Peck, Dempsey B. Pendleton, Pool, sen. Thomas Reed, Readen, Wm. B. Shepherd 2, Sears, Robert E. Smith 2, Shaw, Alson Spence 2, William Sinclair, Wm. Sawyer, Wm. Wilson, John R. Warren, Anthony Whitehurst, Richard

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth City, Jan. 6

FOR SALE.

37 Hhds. prime retailing Moses.

L. C. Moore

Elizabeth-City, January 6.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth City the first and third Monday every month, and the Harmony Lodge meets the second and fourth days.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, for sale at this Office.